



## PART III—Section I

## NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

## REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Notification, Dated, 21st May 1948.

**No. R. 10469—L.S. 26-47-6.**—It is notified for general information that, under section 1 (2) of the Record of Rights Act No. X of 1927, Government are pleased to direct that the provisions of the said Act shall be extended to Jodi Nakkalahalli Dinne village, Chintamani taluk.

2. The Record is intended to check litigation in regard to land and to facilitate its disposal by the Courts, to reduce unnecessary expenditure by the raiyats in executing and registering documents and to protect them against fraud and fabrication of false claims. It will also be of assistance to Government as well as the raiyats in the distribution of assessment among the various hissadars, the grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans and the grant of suspension or remission of land revenue.

3. To facilitate the accurate preparation of the Record of Rights, the Preliminary Record will first be prepared by the Shanbhogs to the best of their information in the prescribed form and every case will be duly investigated by a Special Revenue Inspector. There will be a check of the Preliminary Record by the Amildar or other officer specially authorised by the Superintendent of Land Records, Survey and Settlement or by the Deputy Commissioner, in this behalf. Occupants and persons interested in the land are required to furnish every information that may be within their knowledge to the Investigating Officers in order to ensure accuracy in the preparation of this Record which will form the basis of the future Record of Rights.

4. All persons interested in the land are required to render every reasonable assistance to officers of the Department of Land Records when they come to a village to measure the hissas and to conduct enquiries in cases of disputed boundary lines between hissas in the field, after giving the prescribed notice.

5. The attention of the public is invited to the provisions of Section 7 of the Record of Rights Act requiring them on requisition by a Revenue Officer, engaged in compiling or revising the Record of Rights to furnish or produce information and documents needed for the correct compilation or revision thereof within one month from the date of such requisition. Failure to comply with this requisition and secure registration of their rights will render occupants and holders of interests in land liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 (recoverable as an arrear of land revenue) besides depriving them of the advantages enumerated above. The officer to whom any information is furnished or before whom any documents are produced in accordance with the requisition will give a written acknowledgment therefor in the Form prescribed to the person furnishing or producing the same and shall endorse on any such document, before returning it to him, a note under signature stating the fact of the production and the date thereof.

1268

Dated 28th May 1948.

**No. L. B. 7699—V. P. 10-47-32.** In exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 48 of the Mysore Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended from time to time, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to withdraw from acquisition 30½ guntas of land, comprised in Survey Nos. 45, 43, 32, 186 and 185 of Alisandra and Chowkenahally Villages, Nagamangala Taluk, sanctioned in Government Order No. L. 9697-99—V. P. 3-46-89, dated 9th January 1947, as the said land is not required for the purpose originally intended.

1403

SYED ABDUL ALEEM, Rev. Secy.

## DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

## IMPORT TRADE CONTROL POLICY.

Notification, dated 25th May 1948.

**No. D. 6045—I. & C. 198-47-8.** I am directed to for for information and guidance, a copy of letter from Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce, to Provincial Governments and Chief Commissioners, No. 1 I. T. C.—47, dated February 12, 1948, with enclosures 1299

C. E. NORONHA, Dev.

No. 1 (13) I. T. C.—47.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## Ministry of Commerce.

New Delhi, the ..... January—12th February 1948.

From

G. B. Kamat, Esqr.,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

To

All Provincial Governments and Chief Commissioners (including C. C. of A. and N. Islands).

Subject:—IMPORT TRADE CONTROL POLICY.

Sir,

I am directed to invite your attention to the undermentioned papers (copy enclosed) relating to the Government of India's present Import Trade Control Policy:

- (i) Press Note issued by the Ministry of Commerce the 16th May 1947; and
- (ii) Public Notice issued by the Chief Controller Imports, New Delhi, on the 3rd July 1947.

You will observe from these announcements that a control over imports has been necessitated with a view ensuring that the limited exchange resources of the country are used to the best possible advantage of the country. Government have therefore found it necessary to take possible steps to restrict imports to what can be paid for current exchange resources, including such portion of sterling balances as may be made available for current. The new import policy makes a distinction between goods which will be licensed freely and those which will not be licensed at all. Goods which do not fall in either of the two categories will be licensed subject to certain monetary ceilings.

2. I am to say in this connection that the extreme situation that has arisen for the conservation of foreign exchange has not have been overlooked in certain cases by the Provincial Governments or Municipalities or State Governments. Following types of cases have been noticed while examining applications for import licenses:—

(i) Importers have been submitting applications for licenses for the importation of goods included in the prohibited as well as the restricted lists, stating that contracts have been received by them for the supply of these goods to Provincial Government, Municipality and States and in some cases to Ministries of the Government of India.

(ii) Secondly, instances have been noticed wherein firms having secured supply contracts from a Provincial or State Government or Municipality or Government sponsored institution, approach the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi for a license after making all arrangements with the supplier abroad for the importation of goods and in some cases after the goods have been landed at an Indian port. The importers contend that they have entered into firm contracts with the supplier in the belief that, as the goods were required for Government use, the license would be granted.